REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,807.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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Fourth and succeeding	0 2½ As.

Nine lines Advertisements counted less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1877, at 5 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Shiell, on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH, and MAHOMERAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Shiell, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. YINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander J. Gray will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangroic, and Gutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI-BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN,

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowden, as above on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c., for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH' ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hildoyard, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 26th April and on TUESDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 3rd of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
London	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Paris	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Lezhorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. Js. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 30th May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Iron Twin Screw Steam Vessel

"HERCULES,"

Lying off Mazagon. Length 120 feet. Breadth 20 feet. Depth of Hold 10 feet 6 inches. Net registered Tonnage 130 Tons. Engine power 25 H.P. nominal, built at Glasgow in 1870. Has a very strong hull, is fitted with two powerful Steam Winches, and is well found in Coals, Stores and Sails.

Can be viewed on application to Captain ALLEN on board, by whom offers will be received until 30th May.

27th April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(c) ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2593	400	W. H. Pockley	14th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2959	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	230	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, *Acting Superintendent.*

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,589 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, *Acting Superintendent.*

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	853	300	Capt G.M. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, *Acting Superintendent.*

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st Apr 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 41, the following goods:—

A quantity of grey dhoties, shirting and madapollam, 10 cases chintz, 5 cases turkey red prints, 10 bales grey printers.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN LUMBER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 10 A.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Elphinstone Bunder, on account and risk of Hajee Hasaun Hajee—

2950 pieces of rough American Lumber 1 inch.
583 ,, ,, ,, 2 inches.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 3rd instant Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, etc., etc.

An invoice of superior scented soaps of various sorts by A. and F. Pears—

5 cases of transparent glycerine Soap.
5 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases colored prints.
5 ,, white long cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WELLINGTON, ANKLE AND STABLE BOOTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGHER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, the undermentioned boots, belonging to the Army Clothing Deparment.

620 pairs	Wellington boots of different sizes.	
399 ,,	Stable do.	do.
1066 ,,	Ankle do.	do.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGER HORMUSJEE and Company will sell by Public Auction, at their room, the following lately arrived from London, by the last steamer:—

An Invoice of kerosine oil table lamps of various patterns, with stout burners, and crystals founts, vase market lamps, with storm burners:

1 case of hand lamps and 1 case of cut glass sodawater tumblers.

1 case of sample perfume soap assorted.

1 case of parian and porcelain figures of best quality (under dozens.)

1 case of ladies and gentleman's fancy silk umbrellas with ivory and Cambay stone handles.

AUCTION SALE OF DYE STUFF AT CUSTOM HOUSE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Custom House, Fort, the following dye stuff by order of Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

Ex. s.s. Childwall Hall.

J P C—No. 1—1 case of dye stuff.
Terms cash.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD FAIR DHOLLERA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd May, at 10 A.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba at the Cotton Depot of Messrs. Knoop & Co., by order of Messrs. Vinay & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dayabhoy Cullianjee & Co.—

250 Full pressed bales ful y good fair Dhollera cotton marked L D of Knoop's selection.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Pestonjee Eezonjee and Jamsetjee Bezonjee the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fasandaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, at Mirza Street or Ghanchee Molla, fronting on the south side thereof, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, containing by admeasurement 917 9 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follow—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Metta, on or towards the West by the house of Cowasjee Shapoorjee Sunjee, on or towards the North by the Ghachee Molla or Mirza Row aforesaid, on or towards the South by the sweepers passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Shapoorjee Cooverjee, Ruttonjee Ruttonjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A Budoir Grand PIANOFORTE by Collard and Collard, in first rate order, and very little used. Patent Repeater, nice Touch, and sweet Tone.

For immediate sale good bargain. Apply to the MANAGER of the *Bombay Gazette*.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S GUNS AND RIFLES ON HAND.

D B. Express Rifles, 5 0 Guage.
Single Express Rifles, 400 Bore.
D. B. C. F. Smooth-bore Shot Guns with Apparatus and Ammunition complete.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Kirby's Compound Phosphorus Pills

Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by overwork, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

Sold in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each.

Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY & Co., 14, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

Agents for India:—

Bombay: Madon and Co.
Allahabad: Lyell and Co.
Lucknow: Sinclair and Co.

Messrs. Kirby and Co. forward a 10s. Bottle to any Post Town in India, carriage free, on receipt of P. O. Order for 10s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ.

THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO

AND

THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD

Will have the honour to hold his

FIRST LEVEE

THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY

on or about

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

In conjunction with his

NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS.

LITTLE ETTA,

THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER,

AND

Mr. JOHN MORRIS

in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,

Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience.

PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—*It gives me great pleasure to inform you that* their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs. Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

Mr. DAVE CARSON. O. T. BURNE.

TOWN HALL.

MR. JOHN BATSON has the honour to announce to the residents of Bombay that he will give a series of DRAMATIC RECITALS at the above Hall on the evenings of May, the 5th and 9th.

Mr. Batson has had the honour of giving his Recitals before the following nobility:—

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the late Lord Mayo, the Countess of Mayo, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lady Napier, Viscount Canterbury, Governor of Victoria (Australia), Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Adelaide (Australia), and the *élite* of India.

Tickets can be had and a plan of the seats seen at Messrs. SOUNDY AND Co.'s.

See Programme in Thursday's paper.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately occupied by the Fire Brigade, and previously for many years by the P. and O. Company. Will be let in parts if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very large upper-storied HOUSE, with an extensive compound on the Breach Candy side of Cumballa Hill, fully exposed to the sea-breeze, and one of the finest sites in Bombay. The House is without exception the most commodious on the Hill, and is capable of being used either as an Hotel or Club, or could be divided into two excellent family residences, and is approached by two private roads. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of G. B. Stacey, Esq. Rent Rs. 150.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, recently in the occupation of M. Balfour, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 A.M. of the 15th instant, for the SUPPLY by contract of MARINE STORES specified in the Schedule (which will be furnished from his Office) for ten months, from 1st June 1877 to 31st March 1878, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for 1878-79.

No Tender will be accepted after the hour named.

The Tender must show a rate for each article comprised in the Schedule, and be accompanied with a deposit of Rs 500.

The Tenderer must be prepared to supply the articles specified in the Schedule equal to the samples, which are sealed and kept at the Marine Storekeeper's Office for the inspection of the Tenderers.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application to the Marine Storekeeper's Office, Printed Forms of Tender and Schedule of the articles to be supplied, and any information they may require in connection with the contract.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storeke per.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1877.

RANEEGUNGE POTTERY.

FIRE BRICKS AND GLAZED PIPE WORKS.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
4"	Stoneware Pipe	at	0	6	0 per Foot.
6"	Ditto do.	,,	0	8	0 ,,
9"	,, ,,	,,	0	12	0 ,,
12"	,, ,,	,,	1	4	0 ,,
15"	,, ,,	,,	1	12	0 ,,
18"	,, ,,	,,	2	8	0 ,,
21"	,, ,,	,,	4	0	0 ,,
4"	,, Bend Pipes	,,	1	4	0 each.
6"	,, ,,	,,	1	8	0 ,,
9"	,, ,,	,,	2	4	0 ,,
12"	,, ,,	,,	3	0	0 ,,
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes		,,	2	8	0 per Foot.
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes		,,	1	8	0 ,,
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes		,,	1	0	0 ,,
4" by 4" Stoneware Junction Pipes		,,	0	12	0 ,,
12" by 12", 12" by 9", 12" by 6", 12" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions		,,	3	12	0 ,,
9" by 9", 9" by 6", 9" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions		,,	2	4	0 ,,
6" by 6", 6" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions		,,	1	8	0 ,,
4" by 4" Stoneware double Junctions		,,	1	2	0 ,,
Stoneware Syphons		,,	3	0	0 each.
,,	,, with bottoms	,,	4	0	0 ,,
,,	,, Gully Traps	,,	4	0	0 ,,
Roofing Tiles		,,	12	0	0 per 100.
Staffordshire pattern Roofing Tiles blue, buff, Red		,,	15	0	0 per 100 Sft.
Tresselated Paving Tiles		,,	0	6	0 to 0 10 0 per Square foot according to pattern.
Glazed Stoneware Lions head Spouts		,,	3	0	0 each.
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders		,,	3	0	0 ,,
Glazed Stoneware Lac Cylinders with Cork stoppers		,,	4	0	0 ,,
Fire Bricks		,,	9	0	0 per 100.
Fire clay		,,	35	0	0 ,, ton.
Stoneware Invert Blocks		,,	1	8	0 each.
Gutter Bricks		,,	2	0	0 ,,
Commode pans and Latrine pans		,,	2	0	0 ,,
Urinals		,,	2	8	0 ,,
Wash Basins		,,	1	8	0 ,,
Sorabis		,,	1	8	0 ,,
Spittoons		,,	1	8	0 ,,
Telegraph Square Tubes glazed		,,	0	8	0 ,,
Porous Tubes or cells		,,	0	8	0 ,,
Battery Jars		,,	0	6	0 ,,
Flower pots (small) with Stand.		,,	5	0	0 ,,
,,	(large) ,,	,,	15	0	0 ,,
Jugs		,,	1	0	0 ,,
Ridge Tiles		,,	1	0	0 ,,
Fire Blocks and plain Bricks to special order		,,	2	0	0 per cubic ft.

BURN & Co.

Raneegunge Pottery Works, Raneegunge, 10th Dec. 1876.

RANEEGUNGE FIRE BRICKS

As supplied to Government and the various Railways, Iron Works, and Coal, Gas, and Steam Navigation Companies.

Extracts from Official Report of trials made at H. M.'s Mint, see pages 18, 19, and 20, part 1, vol. 8, of Records of the Geological Survey of India, 1875.

First Experiment in September, 1874, by Theodore W. H. Hughes, Esq., F. G. S., A. R. S. M., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey, India. "The Fire Bricks tested by me were furnished by the Firm of Messrs. Burn and Co. *** The materials from which they are made are very refractory and capable of resisting high temperature, without sensibly fusing. *** That compared with Stourbridge Fire Bricks, they are somewhat superior."

The specimens were subjected to a temperature of over 3,000° Fht., the smelting point of Cast Iron being 2,786° Fht.

Second Experiment in January, 1875, by H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M. A., F. G. S., Officiating Superintendent, Geological Survey, India: "Several of them stood the test perfectly, showing no sign of cracking, or of vitrification. These latter trials were made in the presence of Mr. Whitelaw, Manager of the Bengal Iron Company's proposed work, and others who agreed in the favourable estimate formed of the quality of these bricks."

All the bricks now made by us are of the improved manufacture, favourably reported on by Mr. Medlicott, and we are supplying them to the Bengal Iron Company and elsewhere.

On 23rd February, 1875, D. W. Campbell, Esq., Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, writes: "I have had the Fire Bricks and Fire Clay tried here, they are both very good. I will send you a requisition as soon as present stock is exhausted."

On 2nd March, 1875, J. Blackburn, Esq., Engineer and Manager of the Oriental Gas Company, writes: "The Gas retorts made for the Company by your Firm, two years ago, have since been kept in constant use at a temperature of about 2,000° Fht., and they have been found fully as durable and effective as those of the best English manufacture."

Price of bricks, 9 Rs. per 100; special quotations given for over 25,000 bricks.

Apply for the above, and for salt-glazed, stone-ware, imprishable Drainage Pipes, to

BURN & Co.
7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta,
or Raneegunge, E. I. R., Bengal.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISION OF PRICES. MARCH 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	Rs. 46 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	Rs. 28 0	15 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	46 0	24 8			

STILL HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Rs. 23 8	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM	17 8	9 8
NIERSTEIN	26 0	14 0	GIESENHEIM	20 0	11 0
HOCHHEIM	25 0	13 8			

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 42 0	23 0	SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34	18 8

STILL MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 33 0	18 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	27 0	14 8	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 40 0	22 0	FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0			

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines }	Rs. 10 0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 21 0	11 8
CLARET MEDOC	13 8	7 4	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after Dinner Wines }	26 0	14 8
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	31 0	16 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...			

STILL BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 29 0	15 8	BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0	10 8
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	CHABLIS	18 0	...
MACON	23 0	12 0			

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0	SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 38 0	21 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled	Rs. 30	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 8	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch, Crabbie's	Rs. 20 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Pog Brandy	23 0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY *	28 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Kuyper's)	27 0	...	Do. do. **	32 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	Do. do. ***	34 0	...
			MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	28 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	28 0	...
			EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	37 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	per bottle.	1 4	VERMOUTH	per bottle.	1 4
	per bottle.	...	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR	,,	... 1 12
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	,,	3 8 2 0	GINGER WINE	per dozen.	17 0 ...
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,,	2 12 1 8	ORANGE WINE	,,	... ...
CHARTREUSE from the { Green	,,	7 0 3 12	ORANGE BITTERS	,,	18 0 10 0
Monastery { Yellow	,,	5 8 3 0	ANGOSTURA BITTERS	,,	... 24 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	,,	3 12 ...	POMALO &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 1st MAY 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday recovered from 93⅞ to 94, and French Rentes from 102⅞ to 103¼, while the Liverpool Cotton Market was also stronger, which taken together evinced a more hopeful feeling respecting political affairs than the news received here yesterday apparently warranted. An explanation is to be found, however, in the telegram from London issued to-day, announcing the intention of the English Government to observe a neutral position in the Turko-Russian war; and although it is difficult to see how this policy can be maintained beyond a certain point, the mere fact of the announcement has evidently been sufficient for the speculators of the Stock Exchange to work up a temporary improvement.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened steady and closed firm, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats; and although spot prices were unaltered, arrivals, from what we hear through private sources, were decidedly firmer. The improvement in tone evidently originates from the political influences noticed above, as there is nothing fresh in the position of the staple to warrant it. On the contrary, Liverpool stocks are still on the increase; Piece Goods in Manchester continue quiet; and the American advices are unfavourable, yesterday's telegram from New York while quoting ready Mid. Uplands still at 11 cents, giving July shipment at 11 1-16 cents, a decline of 3-16 cent. per lb.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877. This week	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts.	4,000	6,000	6,200	8,000
Three days' " ...	5,000	11,000	9,000	10,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,813,000	...	3,926,000	3,314,000

In the London General Produce Markets yesterday Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged but Seeds were easier, Linseed being 1s. 6d. per quarter lighter. Ferozepore Rapeseed 3d. per quarter lower.

Reuter reports that a deficiency is expected in the Wheat crop of California. Taken in conjunction with the Turko-Russian war this explains the extraordinary rise which has taken place in this article of late. Owing to the Famine and the block of traffic on the Railways, Bombay so far has not been able yet to take full advantage of her opportunity. Should the present high range of prices be maintained, however, we shall doubtless see large exports during the monsoon when the new crop will begin to arrive freely. Every day in fact ought to facilitate business both in Wheat and Seeds as supplies of Cotton are now falling off rapidly, leaving the Railways more rolling stock at their disposal.

A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for France took place yesterday, making £400,000 withdrawn for the Continent since last return. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills, however, still remains at only ¼ per cent. over the Bank rate, indicating no apprehension of dearer money in the immediate future.

Bar Silver Reuter continues to quote at 54½d. per oz. which so far as we can learn is confirmed by private advices.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has again shown great firmness. The Banks have advanced their drawing rates fully ½d. per rupee, and, as a rule, quite withdrawn as buyers even at an advance. There has been very little Private Paper offering, and there is no new feature in the market to account for the continued upward movement, beyond the uneasiness felt respecting the political situation which naturally makes bankers very careful as to their operations. From the tone now manifested it seems probable that we shall see a continuance of the present stagnation until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts becomes known. As to the rates likely to be obtained it is difficult yet to form any opinion, but there is nothing either in the state of the Money Market here or the extent of export business likely to be doing to warrant an expectation of high figures. We quote to-day for ready Bills:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9d.	per Rupee.
6 months' Sight ...	1s. 9¼d. to 5-16d	" nom.
Credits 3 "	1s. 9¼d.	" nom.
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9 7-16d.	" "

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ¼ to 5/16 per cent. premium. In 60 days' sight business is reported to have been done at 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is comparatively steady, but with the exception of small amounts which have changed hands in the Bazzar, transactions have been unimportant. The closest quotations we can give are:—Fours, Rs. 99¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 103¾; Fives-and-half, Rs. 109½.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet, but steady. In Bank of Bombays a decline of ¼ per cent. has been established. Land Companies are unchanged and in Press shares we only notice an advance of Rs. 10 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies continue very firm. We quote an advance of Rs. 10 in Great Easterns and Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 15 in Jewraz Balloo, and Rs. 5 per share in Bombay United, Hindustan, Manockjee Petit and Nursey.

COTTON to day, notwithstanding the further advance in Exchange, has been very firm with an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Candy. A moderate business was done on the Green this morning, but during the day the transactions in full-pressed Cotton were limited, the reports of short supplies up-country making European agents very chary about selling. The receipts yesterday were 8,154 bales, making a total of 25,784 bales for the four days. Quotations are:—

Good Omra.	Ready..... Rs. 175	per candy f. p.	
F. G. F. do.	" 172	"	"
G. F. do.	" 169	"	"
Good Dholleras	" 179	"	"
F. G. F. do.	" 172	"	"
G. F. do.	" 169	"	"

Wheat is in most active request, but the absence of supplies restricts business. For White Pessy the price has now advanced to Rs. 39 per candy at which there are more buyers than sellers. Linseed is wanted at Rs. 6-10 per cwt., but there are few sellers.

FREIGHTS by steamer are again firmer owing to the absence of ready tonnage and £2-2-6 per ton is now asked. The Mangrove (s. s.) expected here from Calcutta in a day or two is reported fixed for Liverpool at £2-1-3 per ton. By sailing ship for Liverpool there is not much doing but the rate remains at £2-2-6 per ton. For Bremen by sail rates have been done by ship at £2-10 per ton. For Trieste and Venice by steamer we quote £2-10 payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue very depressed, no sales of any importance having transpired. From the Bazaar a [illegible] 100 packages per day is doing, [illegible] re than half of the [illegible] Prices are nominal, [illegible] action may be

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] 29.

[illegible] n leave, from Baroda

[illegible] on furlough from

[illegible] from Rangoon.

[illegible] ...roda.

[illegible] ...ave.

Fairbrother, Col, Bom 22nd, Regt N I, ... [illegible] ...ther.
H. Fry, Lieut Col, Bengal 25th Regt, on leave, to England
Beale, Col, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to England.
Greany, Surgn, Bombay I M D, on duty, Kaladgi.
Wright Capt, Bombay 33rd Regt, on leave, to Nilgherries.
Wooldridge, Maj, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Land, Surgn Maj, Bombay R A, on leave, to Matheran.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, April 26)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR R W Trafford, Asst C mar, Gurdaspur, is appointed to officiate as a Judicial Asst at that station.

Surgn-Maj J C Morice has obtained leave on medical certificate in India, for nine months and twenty-six days.

The Rev C C T Fagan, Chaplain of Sialkot, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay.

Mr H Mackesy, C S, to be Suptdg Engr, P W Dept.

Capt J A Armstrong, R E, to be Asst to Chief Engr and Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 7 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kutch-Aden	" 3 ...	8-0 A.M. ...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 3 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China	" 14 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No after.
Australia	" 14 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	" 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 7 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* noon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 6 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 7 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 5 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ARDENCLUTH, 1,221 tons, Captain J. Duncan, will sail to-day for Calais, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE CYRENE, 592 tons, Captain R. Turnbull, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Cochin (April 19th), in ballast.

THE S.S. BLACK WATCH, 905 tons, Captain A. W. Love, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (April 20th), with a general cargo.

THE S.S. VIRAGO, 1,453 tons, Captain W. A. Barkett, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE S.S. ALNWICK CASTLE, 991 tons, Captain G. W. Freeman, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from London via Cape Town (April 2nd), via Colombo, in ballast.

THE BARQUE BOOTH, 248 tons, Captain D. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (February 17th), with eleven native passengers and 5,112 bags sugar.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. KHIVA, 2,602 tons, Captain G. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. and Mr. Southan, Dr. Miller, Mr. Eggremont, eleven natives, and one hundred and seventy-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Miller. For Carwar.—Mr. Prescott, Mr. Purcell and two servants, and Mr. J. W. Gorden. For Ratnagherry.—The Chief of Mudhole, tutor and four servants. For Cannanore.—Dr. J. Hunter and servant. For Beypore.—Captain Wright For Colombo—Mr. C. J. Mayhew. For different ports.—Twenty-fourdeck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's S. S. KHIVA, Commander George Dee, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning. The following are her passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Southan, Dr. Miller and Mr. J. Eggremont.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Cyrene	Turnbull	Cochin, Apr 19.
	Alnwick Castle (s)...	Freeman	Cape Town, Apr 2.
May 1	Booth	Williams	Mauritius, Feb 17.
	Black Watch	Love	Calcutta, Apr 20.
	Kaira (s)	Lee	Shanghai, Apr 6.
	Marathan	Jones	Cardiff, Dec 1.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Batavia (s)	Croco	Genoa, &c.
	Akola (s)	Williams ...	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Britomart.....	Pearce	Falmouth.
	Oriflamm	Hughes	Liverpool.
	Eleano	Brown	Havre.
	Stronaway	Storm.....	Havre.
	Goa (s)	Avern	Coast and Calcutta.
	Virago (s).....	Barkett	Liverpool.

The ship Ardencluth, Duncan, to Calais, lobtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Barque Cyrene, to Falmouth for orders.
Schooner Concord, to Mauritius.
Steamer Lumley Castle, to London.
Ship Peter Denney, to Falmouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—1 case hardware, and 10 cases iron safes, Eduljee Cursetjee Bunathwalla; 15 cases varnish, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

Celia s—400 bundles and 2,473 bars iron, Tricum Jewa; 10 cases hall thread, Ardashir and Co.

Pembroke s—10 cases hall thread, H. Clason and Co; 596 bundles hoop iron, S. S. Narrelwalla; 1,002 bundles hoop iron, A. Blaich ek and Co; 250 barrels alum, Harry Dewsee.

Italia s—20 drams soft wood, Abdool Kader Budroodia.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—10 cases foolscap paper, The Agra Bank.

Thibet s—592 bars iron, Merwanjee and Co; 13 packages hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally; 80 cases pale ale, Teacher and Co; 6 cases candles, Bomanjee Manockjee Punkey; 4 cases saffron, L. Navayen.

Parsee s—3 cases soap, 3 casks ink, 1 case button, 2 cases papers and 25 cases slate pencils, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

European s—409 bundles hoop iron, M. M. Moddy and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—159 cases claret, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Donnattor—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 170 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 105 bales cotton, Valjee Jaitha, Prince Frederic—14 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy Rajpod—150 bales cotton, Narronjee Phirojee; 90 bales cotton Goordhundass Runchordass; 18 bales cotton, Madhowje Jaitha; 1 bales cotton, Dewjee Canjee.

Italia s—21 bales wool, Rattonsee Nuss r anjee; 15 ba'es cotton; Peel, Cassels and Co; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 92 bales wool, Nurseo Khutsow.

Newarp s—15 bales cotton, Vanjee Dwarkadass.

Khersondass—40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Tythonus—121 bales cotton, Co verjee Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Severn s—45 cwts oilcunum, Manock Luckmonee; 2305 cwts oilcunum, Allena Munjee; 4 packages carpets, Remington and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J G Boshby and Co; 14 cwts pepper, Mooljee Hurrdass; 1.5 cwts dry ginger, Viram Jiwa.

Saturn s—23 cases fishmaws Meethy Munjee; 6 cases fishmaws Rahi-bhoy Allabuxbhoy; 8 bales hides, Abdoolrehem an Khanemond; 5 bales hides, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 4 bales hides, Kurmelly Hajeebhoy; 9 bales, hides, Hajee Essa; 4 b les hides, Varseybhoy Valley; 1 bales hides, Mohomed Allana; 8 bales hides, Hajee Momed Hajee Esmail.

Lumley Castle s—260 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zephyrus,—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Scotos—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Hakon Adelsten s—374 cwts pepper and 312 cwts. poppy seed, Ewart, Lubeck and Co.

Clyde Castle, 450 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

William Douglas,—2,000 bales cotton, W. Nic l and Co.

Centennial,—200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Saturn s—20 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton Jules, Siegfried and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,009 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. rice, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

Ettore s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 400 bale cotton, A Biasche k and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Italia s—150 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Italia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Common Wealth s—50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 30th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29765
Temperature of the Air.....	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	77·5
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	78·0
General Direction of wind.....NW, N, NE, E, W, WNW, NW	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	245

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave as under:—

			P.M.
Monday.....	May. 14	Monday	May 28
"	" 21		

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
uesda y	May 15	Tuesday.....	May 29

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Monday ..... May 7

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment is fully this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe or Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of New-papers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Monday ..... May 14 | Monday ..... May 14

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday ..... May 14 | Monday ..... June 11

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Thursday.

Tuesday ..... May 8 | Thursday ..... May 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO meet the wishes of a large body of constituents, P. VUCCINO & Co. will OPEN, on the 1st May, a SUBSCRIPTION LIST, Subscribers to which will secure ONE DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the following reduced rates, payable in advance:—

Cartes de Visite .....Rs.	10
Cabinets ..... "	18

Suitable arrangements for sittings made at the time of Registration.

N. B.—The Subscription List will close positively on 15th May.

April 26, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—April 29th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of H. L. Wright, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—April 30th, at the Arthur Crawford Market, of croup, Rebecca Cecilia Ellen, the fourth and beloved daughter of Charlie and Rebecca Higgins, aged 1 year, 1 month and 7 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PAYNTER—March 17th, at Madura, the wife of L. W. Payater, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HIGHAM—April 21th, at Rupar, Samuel, infant son of Thomas Ross Higham.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to th "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1877.

THE Russians have now begun hostilities in earnest by laying siege to the fortress of Kars. Twice already has this celebrated fortress, which defied the arms of Nadir Shah, been taken from the Turks by Russian armies. In the campaign of 1828 it fell into the hands of General Paskievitsch after a very brief resistance; and in 1855 the brilliant and prolonged defence made by the Turkish garrison under the leadership of Colonel (now Sir) W. Fenwick Williams of Kars against the attacks of an overwhelming besieging force commanded by General Mouravieff attracted the notice of all Europe. The fortress held out for nearly six months, from the middle of June till the beginning of December, when, as there remained no hope of relief, the Turkish army in Armenia under Omar Pasha remaining inactive instead of marching to raise the siege, the garrison, who had for weeks had nothing to live upon but bread and water, and had latterly found these provisions failing, at last capitulated. They were allowed by the generous victor to march out with the honours of war, and the officers of all ranks had their swords returned to them. "Colonel Williams had the right reserved to "him of designating at his choice, in a list to "be submitted to the Russian commander, a "certain number of persons to whom permission "would be given to return to their homes." The Russians were overjoyed at gaining possession of this fortress, which General Mouravieff styled "the bulwark of Asia Minor;" and, had it fallen at the beginning instead of the end of the war, there can be little doubt that the Russians would have speedily overrun all Turkey in Asia. The fortress is naturally very strong, as it stands on a table land 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and its fortifications have recently been [illegible] with some of the largest pieces of modern [illegible] Major Russell [illegible] it will now [illegible] of the Government of India to see that the Act is re-established in Bombay, and that, as this would be so obviously for the advantage of imperial interests, it will consent at first to pay alike for the introduction and the working of the Act. In the course of a year or two, when it has had an opportunity of observing how the Act has worked, it might reasonably come before the Corporation with a request that the Municipality, which has acknowledged the necessity of the Act, should contribute something towards its expenses. We say reasonably, because it is ridiculous to suppose that the Act would not benefit *bona fide* citizens as well as such casual visitors as mercantile and men-of-war sailors. One or two native members of the Corporation the other day tried to prove, as an argument that it would not be unfair to put any part of the expenses of the Act upon the ratepayers, that because Hindoos, Parsees, and Mahomedans are, as a rule, married when they are young, therefore the Act could be of no use to the greater part of the community. We are not aware that the natives of India have brought the art of chastity to a state of high perfection by means of early marriages, and we have no doubt that Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees are quite as bad as their neighbours in straying from the paths of pure domestic morality. The doctors at the hospitals of Bombay and those in private practice could easily prove whether all the sinners against virtue belong to the European community. They could go further, and prove that the great majority of the diseased in the community who are subjects for the "lock wards" are recruited precisely from those ranks of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Parsees for whom so much virtue is claimed. There can be no doubt, therefore, that a Contagious Diseases Act should be reintroduced mainly for imperial purposes, for this port has now become an emporium of trade which attracts vast numbers of strangers to it for the benefit of all India, and for whose safety no one Corporation in India ought to be called to pay. The reference which has been made to the extent and virulence of the disease that is now rendering many of the sailors in the men-of-war in the harbour practically useless burdens upon their country sufficiently suggests the imperial nature of the question. By the resolution which the Corporation agreed to it has approved of the principle that a Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay is necessary and has thus given moral support in the matter to the Government that asked for its cordial co-operation and advice. That it has declared its inability to supply any portion of the requisite funds for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act is the mere statement of an unfortunate fact, which does not show in any way that the Corporation has been convinced by the virtuous but unpractical arguments that have been poured into its ears. We should [illegible] authority of the Government it as in 1828 "supposed to be impreg-"nable, and certainly one of the strongest fort-"resses in Asia." But the Russians, from their eyrie in the Caucasus, have in this war been able to swoop down upon the fortress within a week after the declaration of war; and they will no doubt strain every nerve to take the place as quickly as possible. From the report that there was an engagement on Sunday, we may infer that the covering army in Armenia accepted battle before retiring into the fortress. If the Russians were victorious, Kars is probably already blockaded. The Turks, however, fight well behind stone walls even when they have no English officers to lead them.

Egypt has, as might have been expected, felt herself forced to comply with the Sultan's request for military aid; as to money, she has none to give. It may be doubted if Russia will attempt to make reprisals on Egypt till she has made a clear way for herself to Constantinople; then, the boasted neutrality of England will be speedily put to the test.

DACOITY or forcible robbery is suspected to be very prevalent in the Nizam's territory. Last year fifteen dacoits were arrested, seven of whom were sentenced to life imprisonment and six to imprisonment for limited periods. So far as Major Tweedie, the First Assistant to the Resident at Hydrabad, is able to report, he is of opinion that no cases of thuggee or poisoning with drugs have come to light anywhere in the Hydrabad State during the year; and indeed there is good reason to believe that, thanks to the exertions of Colonels Sleeman, Bradford, and Harvey, the occupation is completely gone of the gentlemen who used to throw the handkerchief with such fatal dexterity round the neck of their victims. But dacoity is still a flourishing profession in many parts of India, especially in native States, or in the British territories adjoining native States. Fifteen dacoits arrested may seem very trifling for a large tract of country like Hydrabad, but there is good reason to believe that many more cases of dacoity take place there than are heard of, and that the number of dacoits captured bears very small proportion to the number who are at large. The Nizam's Government does not seem to take much interest in the matter. In 1874, the Resident at Hydrabad asked the Nizam's Minister for better information regarding dacoities and the movements of criminal tribes throughout the Hydrabad territories. The subject was taken in hand by the Hydrabad authorities, instructions being issued that monthly returns should be submitted of criminal cases occurring in the districts of Aurangabad, Jalna, Ambe, Jogai, Bhir, Nandair, Bedur, and other places in the direction of the Mahratta Country; but somehow no such returns have yet reached the Hydrabad Residency. It is not to be presumed that the returns were unavailable because there were no crimes to report, for according to statements made in confession by captured dacoits in Hydrabad and Jalna, upwards of 100 dacoities must have taken place last year in the western and north-western districts of Hydrabad. Kaikarees and Mooltanees were the perpetrators of these robberies, and upwards of 1,500 persons must have been concerned. Putting aside the question of the amount of loot taken by the dacoits, which must have been very considerable, we find that they are known to have killed at least four persons and to have wounded nineteen. Very likely the number of killed and wounded is much greater, but this much at all events has been made out of the statements of those dacoits who chose to confess their sins. The confessions made by the dacoits promise to bear good fruit, as they have put the Hydrabad Residency in possession of information about upwards of sixty people who are now "wanted." From these confessions it appears that there are four regular gangs of dacoits wandering about the Nizam's territory during the greater part of the year. In the rainy season they and their families settle on the hills or on high-lying tracts of jungle, whence in the fair weather they go abroad in quest of plunder. Some of them push their trade under the pretence of hawking salt, and nearly all their attacks are made at night on travellers who have been marked down during the day or upon convoys of merchandise. Sticks and stones are their principal weapons of offence, and it is satisfactory to know that they always avoid murder if they can help it. They have a superstition against taking asses, buffaloes, and fowls as plunders, and they have a much greater respect for dogs and cats than they have for human beings, for it is recorded that if one of these animals is killed accidentally during a raid the offender is excluded from the Rogues' Camp and his comrades are forbidden to associate with him, or to drink water touched by him, until he has made his peace by paying a fine, the amount of which is determined by his brethren. We suppose that when any one member becomes richer than his comrades, they contrive that he shall frequently kill a cat. Although these gangs refrain from taking life, there are many bands of dacoits scattered throughout Hydrabad who have no such scruples, and we think it would be advisable for the Hydrabad authorities to show a little more vigorous co-operation with the British officials in their attempts to put down highway robbery.

AN attempt has been made in certain quarters to misrepresent the action of the Municipal Corporation in the matter of the reference made to it by Government upon the suggestion to reintroduce the Contagious Diseases Act into this city. The moralists who rise superior to the evils that afflict humanity, and point the finger of virtuous horror at the poor wretches who become the victims of one of the most loathsome maladies that can afflict a human being, seem to be anxious to claim a victory by representing that the members of the Corporation have decided to have nothing to do with such an iniquitous proceeding as introducing a Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay. These gentlemen, however, who are of that amiable turn of mind which would rather prefer than not to see a man or woman killed for sins from which they themselves are by the mercy of Providence free, are mistaken. They have won no victory. On the contrary, they have suffered a defeat, the Corporation having arrived at the only conclusion which commonsense and the financial circumstances of this city could point to. We do not intend to rake up the particulars of a subject about which men,—we do not allude to superior seraphims—must feel rather than speak or write, nor harrow our readers' feelings by a recapitulation of the appeals on behalf of the modesty of prostitutes which have been made for a class whose occupation cannot be supposed to have much concern with modesty; but we may take the liberty of suggesting that now that the Corporation has expressed an opinion, which was all the Government of Bombay called for, in favour of the advisability of reintroducing the Contagious Diseases Act, it may some day have to consider whether it should not for its own sake be prepared to grant a certain sum towards furthering the heavy task of mitigating a disease which is declared to be more dangerous and widespread in Bombay than in almost any other city of the world. It is true that the Contagious Diseases Act should be reintroduced mainly for imperial purposes, for this port has now become an emporium of trade which attracts vast numbers of strangers to it for the benefit of all India, and for whose safety no one Corporation in India ought to be called to pay. The reference which has been made to the extent and virulence of the disease that is now rendering many of the sailors in the men-of-war in the harbour practically useless burdens upon their country sufficiently suggests the imperial nature of the question. By the resolution which the Corporation agreed to it has approved of the principle that a Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay is necessary and has thus given moral support in the matter to the Government that asked for its cordial co-operation and advice. That it has declared its inability to supply any portion of the requisite funds for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act is the mere statement of an unfortunate fact, which does not show in any way that the Corporation has been convinced by the virtuous but unpractical arguments that have been poured into its ears. We should [illegible] authority of the Government it as in 1828 "supposed to be impreg-"nable, and certainly one of the strongest fort-"resses in Asia." But the Russians, from their eyrie in the Caucasus, have in this war been able to swoop down upon the fortress within a week after the declaration of war; and they will no doubt strain every nerve to take the place as quickly as possible. From the report that there was an engagement on Sunday, we may infer that the covering army in Armenia accepted battle before retiring into the fortress. If the Russians were victorious, Kars is probably already blockaded. The Turks, however, fight well behind stone walls even when they have no English officers to lead them.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 1st MAY.

The Viceroy, Lady Lytton, Colonel Colley, and Captain Villiers arrived here to day, and were received by the Volunteers and Goorkhas. The Viceroy and suite proceeded to Inverarm, where they will stay until Peterhoff is ready.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON KARS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30TH APRIL.

The Russian troops attacked Kars at daybreak on Sunday, but the result of the engagement is not yet known.

THE DARDANELLES AND BOSPHORUS.

The Turks have ordered the closing of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus at night time.

EGYPT ASSISTS THE PORTE.

The Khedive of Egypt, in compliance with a request from the Porte, has promised to send an Egyptian contingent, under the command of Prince Hassan Pacha (2nd son of the Khedive), to assist Turkey against Russia, but will not touch the revenue which he has pledged to foreign bondholders. A large number of Egyptian troops are already on the Danube.

THE ARMIES ON THE DANUBE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1st MAY.

It is not expected that any important military operations on the Danube will take place before the end of May.

ENGLAND OBSERVES NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

A Royal Proclamation, stating that England intends to observe neutrality in the Turco-Russian War, has been gazetted.

DISAFFECTION IN GREECE.

ATHENS, 30TH APRIL.

A movement is on foot in the Greek army to desert and join in the war against Turkey. The Greek Minister of War has warned officers against the movement.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 2nd instant were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, 30TH APRIL.

The Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore left to-day for Bombay, via Suez Canal.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94

5 per cent, French Rente, 1872 .... 103½

Bar Silver..... 54½

Arrivals.—Autocrat and Poonah.

Departure.—Macedonia and City of Baltimore.

LINE REPORTS.—1st MAY.

The right to Far. Turkish line right to Mossoul. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 1st MAY, 10-15 P.M.

Tenasserim sailed for Rangoon during the night.

GALLE, 1st MAY, 1-43 P.M.

French mail steamer Djeninah, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	...1s. 9d.	per Rupee
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...	1s. 9¼ to 5-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 months' sight...1s. 9 3-8d.	,, nl.
Documents,	3 months' sight...1s. 9 7-16d.	,, ,,

POLITICAL AND WAR TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political and War Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the following officers to appointments on his Personal Staff:—Mr. Charles Edward Buckland, B.A., of H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to be Private Secretary. Captain Edward Stirling Rivett-Carnac, of Her Majesty's 11th (Prince Albert's own) Hussars, to be Military Secretary. Lieutenant John Sabatier Frith, Royal Artillery, to be an Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenant William Robert LeGeyt Anderson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be an Aide-de-Camp. Lieutenant Douglas Charles Dean-Pitt, Royal Artillery, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp. Surgeon George Waters, of the Poona Horse, to be Medical Officer, temporarily.

It is rumoured that the P. and O. Co.'s popular representative at Singapore, Captain Kellock, has been appointed successor to the late Captain Henry as Superintendent of the Company in Bombay, and that probably Mr. H. W. Gieger will return from Aden to Singapore to take Captain Kellock's place.

A large number of jewelled hilted swords and daggers, and a quantity of arrows, have been found at Lahore buried upon the premises of Gholam Mahbub Sobhani, and handed over by him to the Deputy Commissioner. These must have lain buried for close upon a century. The swords are of the finest Damascus steel, and in point of workmanship and material far superior to any that are now procurable in India.

A Calcutta native paper says that Mr. Eden "seems to be subverting many things which Sir Richard Temple seems to have inaugurated, The *Statistical Reporter* was, as it is well known, ushered into existence by Sir Richard's Government, purely out of spite against Mr. Robert Knight. The first thing that Mr. Eden does is to abolish the *Statistical Reporter*, and nobody, we think, will blame Mr. Eden much for it."

The death is announced of Babu Digumber Biswas, late Judge of the Small Cause Court at Hooghly. A Burdwan correspondent writes:—"The Subordinate Judicial Service has lost one of its ablest officers in the death of Babu Digumber Biswas, which melancholy event has cast a gloom all over the town. Addressing the Bar, Mr. Field, the Civil and Sessions Judge, whilst ordering the Courts to be closed in memory of the deceased, made from the Bench a very pathetic and complimentary speech eulogising the services of the deceased as a Judge."

The *Pioneer* says that "the moral effect of our pacification of Khelat is very perceptible: a few which is in some measure confirmed by an [illegible] lately made to the British Government that the Chief of Seebe,—a small [illegible] removed from the Khelat [illegible] the days of Shah Soojah [illegible], and now falling a prey [illegible] by Major Sandeman,—[illegible] Government to step in [illegible] that has been done for [illegible] well-behaved little man [illegible]be; and what a blessing [illegible]re which by its moral [illegible]ests.

[illegible]ing to Dr. Towsend's [illegible]insinuates that he based [illegible]rvations, on picked gangs of labourers in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Here is what it says:—"It need not be mentioned that 35,000 is not the number of all the relieved labourers in Bombay and Madras, and that the officers engaged in administering relief must have known of the Doctor's tour of inspection long before he actually came here. It is just possible that the Doctor might have had no opportunities of seeing any but the best of the gangs."

Mr. J. W. Sherer, C. S. I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service. In him the North-West Provinces, says the *Madras Mail*, lose an accomplished official. A capital pianist, a good tenor, and an elegant writer, Mr. Sherer has always been a favorite in N. W. P. society, and his pleasant manners to all men and women have gained for him a wide popularity. He gained his C. S. I. for gallant service during the Mutiny. He might have risen higher than a District Judgeship had he worked harder, but he has preferred a comparatively easy life on the score of its superior salubrity.

News from Quettah, says the *Civil Service Gazette*, reports all quiet there, and the people welcoming the English occupation. The difficulty is, of course, to persuade the Ameer to believe that the occupation is a friendly one, and that the concentration of British troops there is not intended as a menace to Afghanistan. The inhabitants of the country and the traders are said to be delighted, and we trust that nothing will occur to interrupt that feeling. We should like, however, in view of possible complications, to see the force with Major Sandeman greatly strengthened. The telegraph is being rapidly pushed on through the Bolan, and a telegraph office will shortly be opened at Kirta, twenty miles within the Pass.

[illegible] quickest passage on record has been made by the new steamer London Castle, Captain Marshall, which arrived off the lightship, Shanghai, on the 22nd March, 58 hours from Hongkong, and 36 steaming days 19 hours from London. At Woosung, while crossing the bar, she came into collision with the steamer Macgregor, Captain Newell, which was going down the river, sustaining considerable damage, and then went ashore. Her rail, davits, steering gear, &c., were smashed. She floated off the same day, and went up the Shanghai river the next day and commenced to discharge. The Macgregor sustained but little damage and proceeded on her voyage. Both captains blame each other.

The residents of Calcutta ought just now to enlist the sympathy of all who can command that scarce article. Here is a touching picture of the state to which the great metropolis has been reduced by the strike of the *mehters*:—"This large city has not been cleaned for the last ten days. The places are swamped. People cannot breathe freely in their own houses, and cholera has already made its appearance in some parts of the town. What, is there no remedy for such a state of things? The matter has been over and over again brought to public notice, yet no step has been taken to remove the evil. As the authorities seem to be deaf to the complaints of the public, let another experiment be tried. Let some public body cause a strict enquiry to be made; and if a single death can be traced out to have resulted from the existence of this gigantic nuisance, let a criminal prosecution for manslaughter or murder follow in a Court of law against the man by whose order the houses remain uncleaned for over a week in this stifling weather." And, we would add, if he be found guilty, hanging would be too good for him.

Colonel McMaster, having completed his five years' tenure of the post of Assistant Adjutant General, at Secunderabad has vacated the same, and been succeeded by Captain S. V. A. Hammick, 43rd Foot. The General issued the following complimentary order on Colonel McMaster's deposition of office:—"Major General Macintire, C. B., cannot allow Colonel McMaster to relinquish the appointment he has so efficiently filled for the last five years without placing on record the high opinion of him as a staff officer, and of his knowledge of the important duties of his office. From his courteous and kind manner Colonel McMaster has won the esteem of all ranks. As the several general officers who have commanded this force during Colonel McMaster's tenure of office have recorded their high opinion of him as a staff officer, Major General Macintire can only say that he fully endorses the high opinion they have all expressed and trusts that Colonel McMaster's future career will be prosperous. In vacating the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General of this force the Major General is certain that Colonel McMaster takes with him the good wishes of all." Colonel McMaster is to receive command of the 1st N. I., when Colonel Lawder retires.

Since the delivery of Dr. Birdwood's lecture on the Native Press, its several editors have been profuse in gratefully acknowledging the value of the freedom accorded it by the British Government. The *Indian Tribune*, published at Allahabad, writes in the following admirable spirit on the subject:—"One of the greatest among the numerous inestimable blessings which British rule has conferred on India is, undoubtedly, the freedom of the Press; and the importance and value of this institution in the political situation of our country can scarcely be overestimated. We are governed by a foreign nation. Our rulers are in race, language, and religion, and have hardly anything in common with us. There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the impossibility of governing a people well without understanding them—without knowing their wants, wishes, and feelings. And the reason why our rulers, in spite of their good intentions, commit so many sad blunders is, that they do not possess a thorough knowledge of the teeming millions whose earthly Providence they are. The Government of India is no doubt a despotism; but it is a benevolent despotism, and as such tempered by public opinion. The Native Press in this country has very onerous and responsible functions to discharge. It has to make the rulers acquainted with people whose destinies are entrusted to their hands, and to interpret the governors to the governed."

In the course of a review of Sir Philip Wodehouse's career as Governor of Bombay, the *Indu Prakash* says:—"On the whole, then, we have found in Sir Philip Wodehouse very few of the qualities of an able Governor. He had, no doubt, a good deal of experience, even industrious habits, and showed great simplicity of nature and an absence of prejudices; but that is not all that a Governor of Bombay wants. One great quality he most remarkably possessed, viz. unshakable persistency in his own opinion. When the exercise of this quality, however is attended with sufficient accuracy of information and subordinates of high capacity, it may surely lead to great good and confidence. But with mediocrities at the head of the Government and slavish and uneducated people as agents, the obstinacy becomes persistency in error and leads to 'errors of judgment' and interference from superior authorities. With regard to his conduct towards the natives, though he had declared in the beginning of his rule that the natives do not require as high salaries as the Europeans, he did not generally act towards them with any bias against them, and if he favored them as far as the time and the inclinations of superior authorities allowed him to do, as in the appointment of Mr. Gopalrao Harry Deshmook. But it must also be said that the Prince of Wales did not except him from his accusation that the Anglo Indian administrations deliberately kept the natives at a distance from His Royal Highness."

The *Indian Daily News* returns to the discussion of the question, as to whether the conditions on which Government now provides education for the people of India is not radically unsound. That journal says:—

The Bethune School for native females has incurred the condemnation of the Lieutenant Governor because it is impossible to get grown-up girls to attend it at all, whereas higher schools for young men are usually crowded. If, however, the rule is a good one that the Government should only step into the public field on the appeal to it for its assistance, and the Government can see its way to enforcing a rule of this kind against such an institution as the Bethune Female School, there can be no impropriety in asking whether a want of due appreciation can be shown in no other way than by preventing girls from going to school after a certain age. After all, who is it that shuts up these girls in their zenanas? Is it not, as often as not, the so-called educated father or husband, who, having received a cheap education in the Presidency or some other Government College, refuses to let that education sink into his home life? People talk of competitive tests for entrance into the Indian Civil Service, for men before whom the most important political and social movements are destined to be played out, as though a man who has not understood the proper place of woman in civilised society, could reasonably be supposed to have understood the meaning of education. But apart from considerations of this kind, which lead us away from the more direct requirements bearing on the policy of the Government, it may reasonably be asked whether the policy roughly outlined by Sir G. Campbell in the minute in which he dismantled the Berhampore College, does not contain the germs of all the healthy action that it is possible to adopt in this matter. Sir G. Campbell, merely accentuating utterances which Lord Northbrook had previously delivered in his great Convocation speech, laid it down as a general rule, that, if the wealthy Bengalee baboo would not pay for his son's education, neither should the boy be taught. Here there was plainly struck out the only safe line which any Government of an Indian province can take. It is no doubt the duty and interest of the Government of India to get rid of all such political dangers as can be worked off by encouraging primary education among the masses; but when it is a question of the precise conditions under which the luxury of high education should be retailed amongst an uncivilised people, it is surprising that there should ever have been any doubt about the social as well as the political danger of attempting to coax any such people to accept a superficial high education at almost no cost to themselves. The history of the world, no doubt, contains illustrations of the case with which nations, which have become mingled after conquest, have interchanged national peculiarities of mind as well as body; but it would not be easy to find in the history of the world a single example in which one nation, while holding aloof socially from another which it had conquered, had succeeded in passing on its civilization and education to it like a suit of clothes. In fact, no national education is real which does not spring from the internal efforts of a nation itself; and it is difficult to read over the history of education in European countries without being struck with the amount of heroism and self sacrificing energy of one kind or another, which most systems of national education have cost the countries which have obtained them. What are the reasons for supposing that any other rule will work in Bengal?

The subject is very inviting, as well as ripe for discussion, and we should like to see it handled on this side of India by some of those who are competent to discuss it, communications from whom we should be glad to receive.

The latest news of the rebellion in Japan, we take from the *Mail* of March 30:—"For the past fortnight no reliable news has been received from the South, and we know no more of what is transpiring there, as to whether the army under Sagio is holding its own against the Government troops or is being gradually forced back by overpowering numbers, than we did at the date of our last issue. One thing only is certain, that the combat rages with unabated fury; on the one side a body comprising the best blood in Satsuma, men trained from childhood to military life, men who have staked their very existence on the success of their cause, headed by leaders whose reputation for bravery, integrity and patriotism stands the highest in the land; on the other side an army and navy thoroughly well supplied with every appliance and material of war, greatly outnumbering their antagonists, but composed of men who are recruited from the lowest class, who have had a certain amount of military training but are poor in physique, and for the most part entirely untried in the field, commanded by officers as inexperienced as their men, and whose fidelity to the Government they serve cannot certainly in all cases be relied upon. The following is the latest telegraphic news from the seat of war:—A telegram which was despatched from Nagasaki at noon on the 26th instant reports that the Imperialists, who advanced from Yashiro, on the 23rd instant, captured the batteries of the insurgents erected at a naturally strong place of defence near Ogawa. In taking the above stronghold about one hundred men were killed and wounded. Another from Osaka at 3 30 A.M. on the same day announces that a severe battle has taken place at Yashiro. The Imperialists were victorious, and it is expected that a part of the Imperial forces will now be able to make their way into Kumamoto."

DEPARTURE OF SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Sir Richard Temple left Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway train for Poona on his way to Mahableshwur, whence a telegram was received on the preceding day of the sudden illness of Lady Temple. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery at 2 P. M. on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

GREAT STORM AT NAGPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 29TH APRIL.

Yesterday at 5 p.m, Nagpore was visited by a terrific storm, accompanied with hail, which occasioned considerable damage to houses and trees. The first burst seems to have commenced at the Deputy Commissioner's Court-house, tearing away the greater portion of the corrugated zinc roofing of a verandah, together with a good deal of the timber and even large slabs of stone from the supports. The sheet of zinc thus torn up seems to have been but a mere kite to the wind, for it was blown right away over the main portion of the building for a distance of about 40 yards into the compound. The whole verandah seems to have had a fearful shaking, and it is questionable whether the entire structure, or a very considerable portion of it, will not have to be rebuilt. It is fortunate that yesterday was a holiday, otherwise there would undoubtedly have been serious loss to life also. The Deputy Commissioner and a few of his subordinates were, however, in the office and they providentially escaped unhurt. A bungalow situated near the Deputy Commissioner's Court-house, and belonging to the Revd. Mr. Cooper, of the F. C. S. Mission, suffered serious damage. Many more houses have been damaged more or less, and loss of property in the shape of crockery, pictures, &c. is very great. Whole avenues have been denuded of their shady foliage, huge trees uprooted, graceful palms discrowned with their tops lying at their feet, boughs and branches were torn away and scattered in all directions, and thatched houses look like heads brushed the wrong way.

The cantonment of Kamptee did not escape, but it would appear that there the hail fell thicker and larger in size, killing [illegible] and kites and knocking fruit off the trees. The size of the hail may be imagined from the fact that massed quantities were to be had so late as this morning.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and the other members present were Mr. Mathew, Dr. Blaney, Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., Lt.-Col. Hancock, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, the Executive Engineer, Mr. R. Walton, and the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, were also present.

A PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said that before the regular business of the meeting was proceeded with, he had a little personal matter to bring before the Council, and he had no doubt that though his complaint had reference to something that had been written about him by the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, still he was quite sure the Chairman of the Town Council would listen to what he had to say. He (the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*) had seen fit, in his issue of Wednesday last to allege that he (Mr. Khote) had constituted himself, with two other members of the Town Council, a confederate of Mr. Grattan Geary. The remark was made in a somewhat facetious strain—

The Chairman—I beg Mr. Raghunath's pardon. Before this goes any further, you will allow me to say that it is quite irregular to bring a matter of this kind forward. Whatever complaint you have to make against what has appeared about you in any papers, you can take notice of in the papers, but not at this Council.

Mr. Raghunath—If any remember is misrepresented in regard to the proceedings of this Council in any way——

The Chairman—The Council are not prepared to take any notice of your proceedings as a member of this body, and I think it is my duty to state that what you are saying is irregular.

Mr. Raghunath—I know it is nothing but a joke, but——

The Chairman—I must ask you not to continue the discussion. It is of no consequence whether you take it as a joke or as anything else.

The matter then dropped.

DR. BLANEY'S QUESTIONS.

The Chairman said that the whole of the information asked for by Dr. Blaney from the Municipal Commissioner, regarding the death-rate, the prevailing market prices for food used by the poor people, the daily wages paid to labourers, &c., was not yet prepared, and Dr. Blaney therefore wished the subject should be postponed till the next meeting.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Sanction was asked to the taking up of 46·94 square yards of land at No. 38, Malabar Hill Road, from Mr. Raghunathdass Jumnadass, at Rs. 3 per square yard, for street improvement.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISIONER'S REPORT.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted his Annual Report for 1876, together with the Auditor's Report on the Municipal accounts for the same year.

The Chairman said that with a view to save time he had drawn up a resolution on the subject, which he would read to the Council. The object was to give members of the Corporation and the public a summary of the main subjects of the Report. The resolution was as follows:—"The Council are of opinion that the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1876 and the accompanying Reports from the Heads of Departments are very valuable, not only as a record of work done or in progress, but for the light they throw on the measures still required to secure the health and increase the comfort of the population, and on the financial means available for carrying such measures into effect." The Municipality has already sanctioned important works for extending the water supply of Bombay, for mitigating the nuisance of pumping the nightsoil of the city into the harbour at Carnac Bunder, and for reclaiming a portion of the Flats and draining the area on either side of the main drain which is usually submerged during the monsoon. But both the Municipal Engineer and the Health officer insist that the completion of the Tulsi Water Works will only benefit the western section of the city; and that the more thickly inhabited eastern section, from Parell to the Fort, will never enjoy an adequate supply of wholesome water till the supply in the Vehar Lake is brought within their reach and purified by the adoption of Mr. Bruce's scheme for the construction of a service reservoir on Bunderwada Hill, which would insure increased and constant pressure in the mains and the thorough filtration of the water. The Health Officer also points out the rude and imperfect character of existing attempts to drain Bombay, and urges that only a complete system of drainage can be relied upon to reduce the mortality, chiefly from fever, now prevailing among the poorer classes of the population. In view of such proposals it is necessary to observe closely the state of the Municipal finances. The Revenue of the 1876 exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,20,846, and the expenditure fell below the estimate by Rs. 1,89,493, so that as the opening Cash Balance of the year was more by Rs. 1,48,537 than had been anticipated, the surplus amounted to Rs. 5,58,875. The following extract from the Chief Accountant's report to the Commissioner shows, however, that the financial prospect for 1877 and succeeding years is by no means so satisfactory as this retrospect:—

As requested in your No. 582, dated 27th January 1877, I have tried to show below how the year under report stood by itself, and what sum could safely be spent on new works, &c., from the surplus cash balance, and Toolsi advances.

	Rs.
Actual Cash balance on 1st Jan. 1877.....	3,13,906
Add—Advanced to Toolsi up to 31st Dec. 1877...	1,51,711
	4,65,617
Deduct—Cash Balance required by the Act..... ..... Rs.	1,17,000
Deposits, &c., included in the Balance to be refunded .... ,,	58,000
Past year's liabilities paid up to date ..... ,,	35,000
Past year's liabilities to be paid... ..... ,,	1,15,000
	3,25,000
Net Surplus.....Rs.	1,40 617

I may, however, note that the Corporation have already sanctioned additional grants, to the extent of about Rs. 15,000, since the budget for 1877 was passed.

I may also point out that it will be very unadvisable to appropriate the whole of this available sum, because, as reported in my No. 223, dated 13th ultimo, Rs. 55,000 provided in the current year's budget for interest to be paid on portions of the new consolidated loan will not be sufficient for the purpose, inasmuch as Mr. Walton, at the time the budget was framed, expected that he would only require about 19 lakhs of the loan in 1877, while he estimated about a month ago that he will probably draw about 33 lakhs or more.

If we count this additional interest, extra grants already sanctioned, and the increase on account of high rate of the fodder contract at Rs. 40,000, the surplus shown above will be reduced to say a lakh of rupees.

It will be remembered that the budget for 1877 was balanced with considerable difficulty, and, as we will have to provide for two instalments to be paid to Government on account of interest on the consolidated loan in next year, I think it may safely be suggested to the Town Council and Corporation to reserve the above amount for 1878, as thereby the recourse to extra taxation in that year will to a great extent be averted.

Without, therefore, undertaking any new works, the Corporation is confronted with the possibility of being obliged to have recourse to fresh taxation next year. Of existing sources of income, Town Duties are the most productive. They yielded in 1876 the sum of Rs. 72,915 more than the estimate. The chief accountant says there was 'a marked increase in grain, which,' he believes, 'was due to larger imports on account of the Famine;' but it is to be hoped this explanation is incorrect or the Bombay Municipality might be called to account for levying a transit duty on grain intended for the Famine districts. Probably, the real cause of the increase is the larger consumption of grain in Bombay due to the growth of the population. There was again in 1876 a serious falling off in the revenue yielded by the house tax. The assessor, Mr. Hutchinson, appears, however, to be of opinion that the depreciation in the value of landed property has reached its limit, and that the valuation is now probably to low. 'The fall in rents,' he says, 'is due more to the ready acquiescence on the part of landlords to accept lower offers of rents, than to any real depreciation in the value of landed property,' and elsewhere he frankly admits that the Municipality loses a good deal from persons escaping taxation because his inspectors, in whose honesty he is forced to trust, are very badly paid. The Council offer their thanks to the Commissioner and the Heads of Departments for their reports, which show that the regular executive duties of the Municipality are efficiently attended to, and that the chief officers of the Municipality take an earnest and intelligent interest in all questions affecting the welfare of the city."

Dr. Blaney objected to any opinion regarding the state of the Municipal finances. They closed their budget last year under very great difficulties, and he thought there was nothing before them to justify their expressing any opinion about the future.

The Chairman said that the resolution merely contained a quotation from the Report.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee moved that the first and the last paragraphs of the resolution alone should be carried. The motion would then read: "The Council are of opinion that the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1876, and the accompanying reports from the Heads of Departments are very valuable, not only as a record of work done or in progress, but for the light they throw on the measures still required to secure the health and increase the comfort of the population, and on the financial means available for carrying such measures into effect." The Council offer their thanks to the Commissioner and the Heads of Departments for their reports which show that the regular executive duties of the Municipality are efficiently attended to, and that the chief officers of the Municipality take an earnest and intelligent interest in all questions affecting the welfare of the city."

Dr. Blaney objected to anything being said about the financial position.

The Chairman said the resolution merely stated that the reports threw light on the financial position.

Dr. Blaney—I believe they throw only darkness. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Do you propose any amendment?

Dr. Blaney—No.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

The Health Officer submitted the following report on the question of the drainage of Bombay:—

From Surgeon T. S. Weir, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have to bring to your notice the urgent necessity of considering the general drainage of the city. I believe it has been understood that the consideration of a general drainage scheme should stand over till after the Tulsi water works had been completed, but the extension of the city and the great increase of the population have made it impossible that the drainage of the city should any longer be deferred without affecting the health and the comfort of the people. For many years nothing has been done to generally improve or even to keep in a proper state of repair the side drains and sewers. A few drains may have been improved and a few streets drained, but the general condition of the drainage is at present very much worse than it was many years ago. I have already many times drawn your attention to the scandalous condition of the drains and the improvement of many of them has only been deferred by the fact that it was felt to be useless to spend any money on them till the general drainage scheme had been sanctioned. In the outlying districts the want of drainage is most severely felt; in the case of large industries they can afford to pay for the removal of the refuse water collected in cesspools, but the other classes of the population empty and throw drainage which collected in cesspools and allowed to soak into the earth or sprinkled over the ground or run into the nearest hollow or water course. You are aware that if the drainage of the buildings to the west of the De Lisle Road had no outlet, and that it collected along the side of the public road, and that to remove it it was necessary to run public drains at great expense. It was proposed to run a pipe drain under the road and to carry the drainage into a water course to the immediate west of the Elphinstone College. This is an instance of the expedients it is necessary to resort to in order to remove at least from sight the drainage of certain portions of the city. In the thickly populated portions of the city the want of drainage and of easy flowing and self-cleansing channels for the removal of the liquid refuse of the population has long been the chief existing cause of the endemic fever of Bombay. As the population increases the want of a good system of drainage is more severely felt, and in Bombay while the population has been increasing the drainage has been every year deteriorating, and of course the ill effects arising from it will be more severely felt every year. In my last annual report and in the report for 1875, I have particularly dwelt on the defective drainage of the city. Owing to the extension of the city in the direction of the flats and Parell and the imperfect state of the drainage, it is impossible to defer acting any longer the question of how the liquid refuse of these populations is to be removed. A few days ago while inspecting the site of a building inside the race-course the owner of the property informed me that he intended erecting 100 buildings, but where is their drainage to go to. The drainage of all the other buildings here soaks into the soil, and unless the buildings are laid out in proper order, a most insanitary village will be formed. The owners of the property cannot be called on to provide drainage for the Municipality having failed to construct main lines of drainage, they have no where to carry the drainage of their buildings to and this is more or less of the position of the greater portion of the city, the Municipality having neglected to carry out any drainage system it is impossible to provide for the drainage of dwellings. From the accompanying list you will see the large sums paid by some of the mills for the cleansing of their cesspools; if there was a proper system of drainage there would be no necessity for this expenditure and the expense and nuisance arising out of the cleansings of the cesspools would be avoided. The sanitary objections to all cesspools are very great, but the collection of water and refuse water and liquid excremental matter in holes and the soaking of it into the ground and the leakage from drains seriously affect the public health.

I have therefore to suggest that steps be taken to consider the general drainage of the city, and that if it is impracticable to carry out a general drainage system that at least the drains in all portions of the city be repaired and made water-tight, and that the drainage of a few districts in which it is most urgently needed be carried out.—I have, &c.

T. S. Weir, Health Officer.

Bombay, 19th April 1877.

Attached to the above report was the following minute by the Municipal Commissioner:—

Forwarded for the information of the Town Council. I agree generally with what the Health Officer states, but under existing circumstances I do not see how it is possible for us to do anything towards a general drainage scheme which will cost upwards of 70 lacks of rupees, or even to adopt the alternative proposed by Dr. Weir, for it would require a very large sum of money to repair and render water-tight the drains all over the city and we have not the money in hand and are not in a position at present to obtain it.

At the same time as the subject is undoubtedly the most important one that now remains for the Municipality to deal with, I would suggest that the Works Committee may take it into consideration with a view to some definite scheme being laid before the Corporation and Government.

The Port Trust and the public are constantly urging the removal of the night-soil depot at Carnac Bunder, and inquiring when the Municipality intend to make other arrangements, and the only cheap alternative possible is the establishment of desiccators in various parts of the island.

It is still doubtful whether these can be adopted, and also whether they would in any case meet the entire difficulty, and therefore as some effectual remedy will have to be provided before long, the sooner the question is taken up and disposed of the better.

J. H. Grant, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said it would be time to discuss this question when they had completed one of the great works at present in hand, in connection with the water supply.

The Municipal Commissioner—The only question is, how long shall we be allowed to go on? The Government are already inquiring into the condition of the foreshore, and he had had a conversation with the Governor on the subject that morning. I think there will be something forced upon the Municipality before long.

The Chairman—I should think the drains had better be repaired. It will take at least five years to get a scheme passed.

The Municipal Commissioner—What the Governor was saying this morning was that the sewage might be [illegible] jumped out as in Calcutta, where it was carried 8 miles away.

Col. Hancock said he objected as a member of the Works Committee to being asked to work at a scheme which was merely to serve as a pretext for doing nothing. If there was any assurance that something would be done, he would be very glad to give any assistance he could towards promoting a drainage scheme for Bombay; but it was almost a certainty that the Corporation would do nothing.

The Chairman—But if the Commissioner and the Town Council do not take it up, nothing will be done.

Col. Hancock—I remember that four years ago a very great improvement in the drainage of Bombay was proposed and nearly carried, and I went home in the beginning of 1874 believing that at least some portion of an improved drainage scheme would be carried out within the next few years. Nothing has, however, been done; it all ended in talking. Col. Hancock added that nothing had been proposed so simple or cheap as Mr. Pedder's proposition to extend the drain ton to the Worlee Hill, and to pump the sewage out into the sea from that point.

Mr. N. Furdoonjee—What is the estimated cost of that, may I ask?

Dr. Blaney—Seventy-two lacs, and you may add 25 per cent. to that.

After some further discussion, Mr. Mathew proposed that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to recommend a drainage scheme for the consideration of the Council.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the resolution which was carried.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The auditors submitted their quarterly report, stating that they had examined the Municipal Account, for the quarter ending the 31st March, and had found them to be correct. The report was ordered to be recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, reporting that he has entered into contracts with Messrs. Rahimtoola Bhogeebhoy and Hajee Cassum Joosub respectively for the supply and the laying of asphalt on the footpaths in Bhendy Bazaar, and requesting that the seal of the Corporation be affixed to such contracts. The sanction asked for was given.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 1,000 to Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co. for building a shed at Tulsi for the accommodation of the Municipal establishment there, the charge to be met out of the new Government Loan for Tulsi Water Works and debited to the grant of two lacs for contingencies.

Sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 from current revenue for surface drainage to meet the cost of cleaning out the low level sewer from Bellasis Road to Love Grove.

Sanction was also given to the opening of a new cemetery for the Jewish community, opposite the Mahomedan cemetery in Delisle Road; and to a contract with Tookaram Heerjee for the construction of minor works in connection with surface drainage.

A Government Resolution No. 1246, dated 19th April 1877, General Department, was read, accepting the Hon'ble Mr. Donald Graham's resignation of his seat on the Corporation.

Sanction was given to the cost of constructing a deviation of Sir Jamsetjee Road, Malabar Hill, from the Parsee Panchayet, to allow of land being taken up for the new Tulsi works.

APPROACH TO THE CHINCHPOOGLY STATION.

In reference to the resolution recently passed by the Council regarding the proposal to make a new road from the De Lisle Road to the Chinchpoogly station, the Engineer reported that the cost of making a path for foot passengers during the next monsoon would amount to Rs. 1,272.

On the motion of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, this expenditure was sanctioned.

Col. Hancock said he hoped that would not prevent the new road being included in the next budget.

THE IMMIGRANTS FROM THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following communication was submitted from Government, Public Works Department, on the subject of the immigration from the famine districts:—

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1877.

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, Secretariat, No. 1941, dated 26th March 1877, transferred, for consideration in this department, the following papers:—

Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, No. 1358, dated 7th March 1877, forwarding, at the request of the Town Council, a copy of the Health Officer's Report, No. 2269, dated 5th idem, submitting that the Council may be favoured with any information Government may possess on the subject of the increase of emigration into Bombay from the famine districts therein referred to.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 820, dated 13th March 1877, submitting a return of persons who have already come into Bombay, from the famine-stricken districts in search of food and employment.

Further letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 932, dated 24th March, 1877, replying to the question contained in Government letter, No. 1788, dated 19th idem.

Memorandum from the Revenue Department, No. 2117, dated 3rd April 1877.

Transfers a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, No. 1894, dated 31st May 1877, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Town Council at their meeting held on the 27th idem together with copies of the Health Officer's Reports therein referred to, and requesting that the same be laid before Government for the purpose specified by the Town Council.

Resolution.—All that the Government can rightly be called upon to do in this case is to assist indigent persons who have come from the famine district who are in distress and who are desirous of leaving Bombay with the means of returning to their own part of their country and of finding employment there. To such persons Government will grant a free passage and subsistence batta to enable them to reach public works to be pointed out to them, in which they will be given employment in or near the districts, to which they belong.

Before, however, aid of this description can be given Government must be placed in possession of evidence that the people for whom assistance is claimed are really unprovided with the funds necessary to enable them to return to their own country and are consequently likely unless assisted to become a permanent burden on the taxpayers of Bombay.

C. G. W. Macpherson,
Under Secretary to Government.

The Municipal Commissioner, in answer to a question, said that Government had not been asked to pay for any of these people because it had not been necessary. Very few of them—only about 127—had returned, and they had paid their own fares.

The Government communication was ordered to be recorded.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he will move the following resolution:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the authorities in charge of the Water Works and the Fire Brigade to transmit as early as practicable a report showing the time when each fire breaks out, the time when the Vehar water is made available in sufficient quantity to extinguish the fire, and the time when it is extinguished explaining the causes of delay, if any, and giving an approximate estimate of the loss and damage caused by the fire, such report to be submitted to the Council."

The Council then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

The following is the Report of this Society for the past year:—

It is exactly 55 years since the Bombay Tract and Book Society was formed. The persons with whom the idea of this Society originated and who watched over the earlier years of its history have long since passed away. The committees, who have guided its affairs during the half century, have changed many times, but the work of the Society has steadily advanced and at no period of its history has it been the means of circulating a larger quantity of religious literature than during the past year or two. We know not what the ideas of the founders were as to the possible growth of the Society, but surely there is much cause for thankfulness when we recall to mind the Society's long history and steady progress. Many institutions have come into existence, lived and died during these years; but this Society still fulfils its mission and will continue to do so, for it exists in order to prep

ast night after many nights of watching for the postman. How cna you, my angel, say that I wait to hear from you am at and then only write to you, pet? I think, pet, I told you I office from 9 a. m. to six P. M., and during these nine hours I can scarcely get time to take my tiffin, and continual harassing work. The only time that I have to myself is before and after office hours, and whenever I am tired, and not suffering with a pain in my chest or headache, I gald is a pohas to write to my pet and love. You cannot for a moment, my only love, fancy how I am troubled in mind. I have news nearly every day at office. Last week I nearly had a boxing match with a chap by the name of Milne. From the beginning of this month I am trying hard to get leave from O'C. and go down, but that black-guard will not let me go. I have very many more things to annoy me which will be too long and tedious to write. I will tell them to my darling love when I go down. I hope, pet, you don't want to insinuate that you don't care for me any more. Do you, pet? I am very glad to hear Sonny, my Sonny, is getting on so well. I sincerely hope he will go on improving. Let him not be a spoilt child. It will be very bad for him hereafter. Surely, my pet, you don't mean to say that I am a "Todas," but of whose complexion is the child? name some to-day that I may know. I must now kiss you. Good bye, my ever darling Vic. and sweet and innumerable sweet kisses, believe me, yours most fond, affectionate, sincere, devoted, and attached lover till death,

CHARLES, E. T. D. L.

P. S.—Don't fail to let me know, pet, when I am to alter my style of addressing your letters. Be careful that my letters do not fall in young *J.'s hands*. Do you think that the old lady P. will tell her son the way I have been addressing you letters? My future happiness depends on you, my only life; once more and last kiss —Yours for ever,

CHARLES.

22rd October, 1873.

My own darling pet and more loved than ever,—Received your most fond and affectionate letter bearing several dates. What disappointment for me not to be able to see my first and last love when I return, and all owing to a cursed nurse. There is pet, my love, one mouth before I can kiss your sweet lips, and call you mine. Could you not possibly manage, my pet, so that I could go and see you? My own darling, I asked you whether under the existing arrangement of your house, with a lot of servants round you, if you can still make chances for me as before? I promise you I will not put you in that state again. I know, pet, you will try and make chances for me, but my love, do you think you will succeed, or will it be another case of take the-will-for-the-deed? Answer me candidly. You cannot imagine the pain and agony I am in owing to these uncertainties. I cannot get a wink of sleep owing to these thoughts tormenting me. My dearest pet, do like a dear good girl answer me this question. How many extra servants have you employed since Allan's birth? Has your old *matranee* recovered? By the bye, by all means, sill that little rascal Terry, and make money by him. Don't forget to give me half of the profits, as he belongs to both of us. What say you? I think, my love, you should be more proud of him than I, and ought to recompense the father accordingly. The Crows left Simla for good yester. day morning. I wish I could have joined their company. However, if everything goes all right, I hope by next month this time I shall be seated next to my first and last love, stealing kisses from her loveable lips. I cannot say yet, my pet, when I am going to leave this beastly hole but will let you know when our dates are fixed. Supposing, pet, you cannot manage that I should see you when I reach, will you come to the station for me? It will not be very late, only ten at night. If so, I will let you know by telegraph the exact date I reach. I shall let you know the date I start from here, and telegraph to you from Burdwan or some other station, where the train will stop for a time. If you cannot manage in any other way, will you agree to this? to see you, my only and dearest angel, I must. I have very often enquired of me about you, but she never replied to any of my letters. Marie, as I said, is the only one who writes to me, so I am going to inquire of her now. If it was anything bad, they would have told to me long ago. Bad news and scandal always spread, but good news never. I am thoroughly disgusted with these people at home. Fancy last evening when I returned home, I beheld Mrs. C. seated on her husband's lap, kissing and hugging full pelt. I thought my appearance would put a stop to it, but devil a bit. The little game was kept on till dinner was announced, and then only with a loud smack it ended *pro tem* no doubt. Next time I see such things, I intend speaking to C. not to display such affection, but to reserve it for when they are alone. I consider it a most beastly sight; it is the same as looking at vulgar pictures. Six long months' absence and separation from you, my dearest love, makes me hate these sights. If I had you with me, I dare say I could look on such sights with coolness but now impossible. By the bye, I must now row with you pet, for always telling me that I will forget you, and go after nurses. I must positively object to this. It is painful for me to hear this. In other words you want to say I am not sincere now love for you, and that you have no confidence in me. Sure I never gave pet any reason or cause to doubt my sincerity of love for you. I will pay you off, old lady, when I go back. I must now kiss me you, good bye, darling pet, and kid, and believe me to be—Your most fond, affectionate, sincere, and attached and devoted lover till death.

CHARLES, E. T. D. L.

P. S. You have been my first and boyhood love, and I love you alone, with all your faults and bullying of me.

CHARLES,

My dear Mr. Dombal,—With what conscience can you ask me such a question—do I love you? Ask that or yourself. To hear you bestow that affection to another, and go after another, as a thing I could never permit, nor could I love one who is not mine only. You better ask that question to your dearest friend, Mrs. B., if she loves, and as you love her, and may you be happy with her. I expect my husband, and I shall make him happy and his home happy, and my happiness depends on him. You said I harmed you; I would like to know very much in what way, as I am not aware that I ever in any way harmed you. Yours in haste. VIC NIDERHAIM.

The following letters were of a financial nature:—

Lovey dear,—I am very badly off for two rupees: will you kindly let me have that amount for a few days.

Wherever I may be,
My love can never turn from thee.

Yours for ever,
CHARLES.

Reply—You have not replied to my question. I wish to know who harmed you, and in what way. Please do not style me as you do, I shall not have all those nonsense. As you are so very badly off for two Rupees I send it you, but you should have asked one that you love, not me. I am not feeling well, do not trouble me; answer my question, I can hardly write. I take pity and send you Rupees 2, V.

This appears to have caused a tiff, as the following shows—

I do not want any body's "pity," so send you back the two rupees with many thanks. Do not write to me any more, please. CH. DOMBAL.

My dear Mr. Dombal,—What do you mean by sending back the two rupees you asked me, and I sent you? What causes you to return it? I have said nothing. I said pity, because your conduct made me do so. I send it back; take it, if you require. Don't annoy me, as I am not feeling well.—Yours in haste, VICTORIA.

Endorsed at the back of this letter was as follows:—

Thanks. I don't want from a person who continually tries to make things nasty. I dont want the rupees you so very obligingly send pityingly. My conduct!!

DE DOMBAL.

The next letter was as follows:—

My dear Mr. Dombal,—If you don't believe me that love you, then I cannot believe you love me. You say I am quarrelling with you. Pray, who was the first to quarrel? what did I tell you on the 8th Nov.? Who was in fault, you or I? I was ever willing to be yours and yours alone, love you and love alone, but it was not in you; you always ran after another and so incurred my displeasure, and I think I have had enough of friendship from you, and my poor heart does not wish to be friends as it has been broken too often. I know it will be the same thing again, and I will have to suffer. It is not that I want only your love, but I want you to be with me only, and go after none, as you require the same. I am your lawful wedded husband, to whom I am bound in duty, to be your wife; but my love has been greater for you, and you have not been worthy of it—you have so often broken my heart.—God above knows what I have felt.—Ever yours sincere, VICTORIA.

Lovey, dear, why don't you write to me in your old familiar way, as you used to?—Yours for ever,

CHARLES.

The following letter is most interesting:—

Lovey dear, after mature consideration go in for a divorce; in fact, tell him considerations would advise you to allow him that you cannot lead this cat-and-dog life, annoyed by him on one side and your parents on another, *and all for what purpose? your object in confessing your sin to him was with a view that he may keep matters quiet*; but since he has not done so, it is just as well as you should be separated from him. If he gives you any maintenance allowance, he will always come to see you and then bully you as usual. I have calculated, taking all circumstances together, that it is preferable as well as honourable to separate from him for good, and live with your sincere and faithful servant—me, if it pleases you, as husband and wife; at least then we can expect a blessing from above and regain our good names by our future good life. Our expenses will be as follows:—

House rent (say)	30
Grub	80
Khansama	8
Bearer	8
Ayan	8
Bhistee	4
Sweeper	6
Dhobie	8
Odds and ends for children	10
	170

I am positive with the above amount we can live comfortable, happily, and honourable. So let him go in for a divorce, you have no need of appearing in court. There are many people higher in rank than us that have gone in for a divorce, so we shall neither be the first nor the last. Once delivered, he cannot touch you any more, but if you arrange matters amicably he can drag both of us into a court whenever he pleases.—Yours for ever,

CHARLES.

THE HON'BLE ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C. B., MEMBER OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

(*The Indian Charivari.*)

THE Madras Civil Service has lately lost another of its most distinguished members in the person of Mr. R. S. Ellis, who has been summoned home from his seat in the Madras Council to the more exalted position of a seat in the Indian Council in England. The son of Sir H. Ellis, who was for some time connected with the diplomatic service in Persia, he entered the Madras Civil Service in 1844, and served at first in Coimbatore and Tanjore. Going home in 1848 he was in time to be present at the barricades in Paris in that year, and on his return was appointed Assistant Collector of Customs in Madras. In 1851 he was transferred to the Central Provinces, and his conduct during the mutinies, for which he was made a C. B., is [illegible] contributed in no small degree to keeping the [illegible] his faithful to the British rule, and thus [illegible] outbreak in Hyderabad and Southern India. [illegible] visit to England, he returned to his own [illegible] was appointed Special Income Tax Com- [illegible] Deputy Secretary to Government and [illegible] Commissioner. In 1862 he was appointed [illegible] mber of the Viceregal Council, and again [illegible] 1865, and when absent was placed on [illegible] of a special Sanitary Commissioner to [illegible] after his return in 1867, he was appointed [illegible] to the Local Government, and was [illegible] ght hand man and most confidential [illegible] ing for a short time as member of [illegible] 1870, he was finally [illegible] this position h[illegible] terpoise to [illegible] ht h[illegible] he

PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE news of Prince Bismarck's retirement was certainly unexpected, and it will be curious to watch the effect on public opinion at large. Of course everything depends upon the Prince's motive in asking to be released at this moment from the cares and responsibilities of the German Chancellorship. Judging from the later history of Prince Bismarck as Minister, we are inclined to think that the Emperor's decision in the affair of General von Stosch is sufficient to account for the Chancellor's retirement. The Arnim affair does not stand alone. On various occasions Prince Bismarck has betrayed a fixed determination to have his own way in all departments of State, and to suffer no Independent councillor, save himself, near the Throne. The Emperor's letter to General von Stosch was a very mild one; and the way in which the General was told that his resignation (the result, as our readers will all remember, of a dispute with Prince Bismarck) was to be withdrawn was as little offensive to the Chancellor as could well be devised. But as a matter of fact the General, who had been driven to resign by what he thought an arrogant interference with his functions and a slight upon his authority, was invited by the Emperor to remain in office. And that being so, and considering Prince Bismarck's theory of the limitations of his own usefulness, it is not necessary to look any deeper for the causes of his discontent. But for speculative minds the Chancellor's retirement—if it be true that he has retired, and for so long a period as a year—certainly does open a wide though vague region of debate. One little fact which all along was likely to have an important influence on affairs will now come uppermost: namely, the personal friendship of the German Emperor for his Russian nephew. This feeling, very strong in the mind of one in whom the family sentiment is deeply rooted, has long been known to operate in favour of peace. "Father William," at any rate, has never pressed himself with the hope that Russia would be involved in a great war,—a war which to his expectation as well as to others, probably would never have been allowed to terminate without leaving the Muscovite Empire helpless for itself and a hopeless ally for France. And there is reason to believe that on more than one occasion the German Emperor has strongly urged upon the Czar the danger of his position, and has done his best to bring these perilous Russian armaments to a halt. If Prince Bismarck has really been moving in a contrary direction—as is believed by diplomacy in every Court in Europe; and if, as is likely enough, his master has quite lately renewed his own counsels at St. Petersburg, with the result of helping the Russian Government to a definite conclusion in favour of peace, then it is reasonable enough to speculate as to whether the Prince's retirement is not due to a complex feeling of discontent, of which the Stosch affair is not the main constituent. Indeed, these speculations already form part of the criticism of the day. It appears in a very outspoken paragraph in one of the best informed of the London papers, which congratulates the world on Bismarck's "resignation" as one of the surest guarantees of tranquility. "Whatever may be the true cause of the retirement of Prince Bismarck," says the sturdy *Post*, "it is certain that no event more calculated to ensure the prospects of European peace could possibly have occurred. The Chancellor was the one strong hand, on pushing Russia into war, and, on the other, on seizing the first opportunity of picking a quarrel with France. The fall—for it amounts to that—of the great German Minister will remove from the councils of Europe a permanent menace of disturbance. And we may now look with more hopeful anticipation to keep the fruits of the Protocol of London."

So be it. But we are by no means of opinion that the great Chancellor has "fallen," or that he has been, or long will be, removed from the councils of Europe. Indeed, it would be unsafe to calculate on a retirement of three weeks. And it would be still more rash to conclude that the retirement of the Minister, even supposing it to be lasting, would put an end to all menace of disturbance in Europe. Nearly three years ago, long before the Eastern Question became so troublesome again, Europe was menaced by disturbance—on that occasion, directly from Berlin. And the causes of disturbance, the main cause, will not go into retirement with Prince Bismarck. He cannot put France into his portmanteau, nor dig into his garden at Varzin the apprehensions of the whole military caste of Germany: which is the dominant caste. In other words, Prince Bismarck is not the disease that threatens the peace of Europe,—he is, or he would, himself, one of the physicians; and it remains to be seen whether Germany, looking after own interests and to what she seems have one great danger, will discover any other remedy than the extremely heroic one which Prince Bismarck has seemed eager to apply. The attempt may be made, but, if so in our own humble opinion it is likely to fail. The condition of affairs on the continent of Europe is not one which can be much affected by the existence in power of any Minister. Nor Bismarck may live the rest of his days in retirement (though we do not for a moment believe it), and there may be no war this summer between Russia and Turkey. But even if these things were matter of certainty, we should still be little inclined to count upon any long period of peace than were one year, two years, three years ago.—*Pall Mall Gazet.*

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Do.	Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting			Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from	Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches	" 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

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German Silver Open-faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each.

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Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	" 550 to " 800

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SPECIAL attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

Patterns with Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

	Rs. a		Rs. a		Rs. a
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..... each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs ..... each	4 0	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered ..... each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Irish ..... each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs ..... each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes ..... each	9 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ..... each	5 8	The above with Extra Super Linen Cloth ..... each	3 12	Fancy or Printed Flannels in Plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ..... each	8 8
		Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ..... each		Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ..... each	11 8

Sleeping Suits.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours ..... Suit	7 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns ..... Suit	8 8	Fine Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or striped Patterns ..... Suit	18 0
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear ..... Suit	11 0	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk ..... Suit	11 0	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool ..... Suit	26 0
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours ..... Suit	1 90		

Collars made expressly for Indian Washing.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's West End, small turn down all round ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, a moderate deep turn down ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up p. doz.	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's London Society, deep turn corner ..... per doz.	6 8	Military stand up, same height all round for Moss wear ..... per doz.	6 8
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up "	6 8	Badham's First Lord medium turn down ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie attached, well suited for Mofussil wear ..... per doz.	7 0
Badham's Rozent, turn down all round ..... per doz.	6 8	Badham's Oxford, small turn down all round ..... per doz.	6 8	First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ..... per doz.	7 0
		Badham's Clerical ..... per doz.	8 8	Badham's Drag with Eureka Washing Scarf attached ..... per doz.	10 8

Cambr Handkerchiefs Hemmed and Washed.

	Rs.				Rs.
Fine Scotch Lawn	per dozen.	5	0	Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	per dozen. 16 8
Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders		12	0	French Cambric, 1 Inch Hem-Stitched Border	12 8
Fine Irish Cambric		16	0	do. do.	14 8
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders		18	8	Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders	16 0
Do. do.		20	8	do. do.	24 8
Do. do.		23	8	Ladies' French Cambric, Hem-Stitched, ½ inch and 1 inch Border	8 0
Do. do.					12 0

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Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	"	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	"	3	0
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Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	"	33	0
Leather Case for do.	"	3	0

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Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
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